



The guerrilla leader Ahmed Shah Masoud, left, escorting Benon Sevan, a special UN envoy, toward the Masoud home for talks in Charikar, north of Kabul, on Wednesday.

Guerrillas, Unopposed, Reach the Edges of Kabul

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service
KABUL — Columns of guerrillas armed with rockets, automatic weapons and backed by tanks moved along roads leading to the Afghan capital on Wednesday.
There were hundreds of guerrillas, less than five miles (eight kilometers) from Kabul's northern edges, marching unopposed to Kabul. The rebels, who said they belonged to the rebel group called Islamic Society, exhibited no pre-battle tension, instead displaying the cool confidence of victors. "We don't know when we will go to Kabul," said Mohammed Sharif, the thickly bearded commander of the column. "If they tell me to go, we will go to Kabul."

An exhausted and despondent Abdul Wakil, Afghanistan's foreign minister, held a lengthy and rambling news conference pleading that guerrillas not enter Kabul.
Declaring that the remaining government authority in Kabul, both the army and the former ruling Watan, or Homeland Party, intended to cooperate with the Islamic rebels, he demanded that they cease fighting and join talks, a demand that seemed to carry little force in the surrounded city.
Only Kabul remains under the shaky sway of the government and the army of the former president, General Najibullah.
As the rebels advance in mass and at great speed, it may be only a few days before the

capital is occupied by the guerrillas who have been at war for 13 years, first with the Soviet occupying army and then with the proxy government of General Najibullah.
Meanwhile, the United Nations special envoy, Benon Sevan, continued his efforts to salvage a peace settlement that might spare the country further bloodshed by meeting with Ahmed Shah Masoud, the leader of Islamic Society, one of the most powerful of the rebel groups.
Their meeting, held in Charikar, north of Kabul, followed a similar discussion Mr. Sevan held on Tuesday with General Abdul Rashid Dostam, the commander of a military coalition controlling most of northern Afghanistan.

"We can go to Kabul without fighting," Mr. Masoud said, in an interview with journalists before meeting Mr. Sevan.
"If we took Charikar and Bagram easily, it would be easy for us to go into Kabul," he said, "but we want to talk to other groups."
He uttered his words without bravado, without an air of triumph.
Besides Mr. Masoud's forces, guerrillas loyal to Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the extreme fundamentalist leader of the Islamic Party, were moving swiftly toward the capital from the south.
Mr. Masoud insisted that he and his allies
See KABUL, Page 7

IMF Reading: World Growth Will Be Soft Until 1993

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund sharply revised its forecast Wednesday for the world economy, saying growth would come to only a sluggish 1.4 percent this year.
In October, the IMF predicted 2.7 percent growth in 1992, but fund officials said they reduced that forecast largely because the United States was taking longer than expected to recover.
The fund said the world economy would grow by a healthy 3.6 percent next year.
In its World Economic Outlook report, the IMF said the U.S. economy was beginning to turn up, forecasting that the country's output would grow by 2.3 percent from fourth quarter to fourth quarter.
Michael Mussa, the fund's chief economist, added at a press conference that he would not be surprised if the U.S. economy grew by 3 percent this year.
The report said it would be unwise for the U.S. Federal Reserve to lower interest rates further since the recovery appeared to be taking hold.
"Barring evidence that growth continues to falter," it said, "a further significant reduction of interest rates does not seem warranted in the United States."
The decline in interest rates already in place should produce the long-awaited strengthening of activity, the report noted.
Worried that further monetary easing could ultimately overstimulate the economy, the report added that underlying inflation in the United States still appeared "to be above long-term objectives."
Consumer prices will rise 3.1 percent both this year and next, compared with 4.2 percent inflation last year, it predicted.
"The significant decline in short-term interest rates in North America and Japan — made possible by the continued moderation of inflation — is expected to contribute to a strengthening of growth during 1992," the report said.
Mr. Mussa said the U.S. economy would not rebound at the 5 percent or 6 percent rate generally seen in the first year after other post-World War II recessions
See IMF, Page 7

U.S. and EC Fail to End Impasse in Trade Talks

Farm Subsidies Block Accord, but Negotiators Extend Deadline to June

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — President George Bush and European leaders failed Wednesday to break a stalemate over farm subsidies, almost certainly closing off any chance of reaching a wide-ranging global trade agreement this year.
At a White House meeting, part of a series of semiannual summit meetings designed to foster ties between the European Community and the United States, Mr. Bush met with Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, and Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva of Portugal, which occupies the rotating EC presidency. But neither side convinced the other to give much ground on the farm-subsidy question.
Although a number of sticky issues remain to be settled in the global trade talks, held under

EC investigators uncover questionable practices by dairy producers. Page 13.

the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the primary dispute revolves around the European Community's reluctance to significantly cut its agriculture subsidies. The United States and its allies in the talks say the costly system of farm supports give many inefficient European producers an unjustified advantage in world trade.
Despite the failure, the leaders promised to keep talking.
"We had some serious discussions and the process will go on," Mr. Bush said. "We are convinced, absolutely convinced that the EC leaders are committed to the agreement, and I hope they know that I am committed to such an early conclusion."
Mr. Cavaco Silva called the session "a meeting among friends that we found very constructive and fruitful."
Earlier in the day, Mr. Delors hinted at some minor new proposals he planned to present to Mr. Bush at their meeting Wednesday. But there was no indication that the plan produced a long-awaited breakthrough on the farm subsidy dispute.
A U.S. trade official said that he had given up expecting any GATT deal until after this fall's presidential election in the United States.
"Delors insisted that Brussels remained strongly interested in reaching an overall GATT agreement, which he called 'indispensable' to help the world economy rebound from its recent bout of stagnation. But he cautioned that Europe was not prepared to accept stringent measures to curb its costly farm subsidies."
"We have to find an equitable solution," he said. "Europe is not ready to pay any price." On Tuesday, however, a senior U.S. official contended that the White House was not prepared to give further ground.
Mr. Delors, at a press conference following the meeting, said that the Community and the United States had once again pushed to resolve the dispute by the end of June, before the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized countries in early July.
"We are not in the mood to pull back," he said, referring to both parties. "Too much is at stake." Mr. Delors said that "new ideas have been advanced on both sides" in an effort to resolve the agricultural stalemate.
At stake in the dispute is the struggle, now more than five years old, to moderate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the post-World War II system that has helped enhance global economic growth through steady reductions in international trade barriers.
Much of the world's trade in manufactured goods is covered by GATT rules. But global
See GATT, Page 7

Battle Rages in Sarajevo

Serbs Fight Muslims to Control Capital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbs and Muslims fought street to street for control of Sarajevo on Wednesday in the fiercest combat yet in this capital during nearly two months of ethnic warfare in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Militant Serbs want part of Sarajevo as the capital of an independent Serbian state carved from Bosnia-Herzegovina, which has seceded from Yugoslavia.
"Come and bring any weapons you can find; this is a battle for the freedom and future of Bosnia-Herzegovina," said an appeal by the Bosnian territorial defense organization broadcast by Sarajevo radio.
Serbian and Muslim militiamen blazed away with rockets-propelled grenades, recoilless rifles and mortars, ignoring a European Community effort to arrange a cease-fire.

A planned visit to Sarajevo on Thursday by the EC's chief mediator for Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington, and other EC envoys was uncertain.
An EC official, Colin Doyle, was forced to take cover from sniper fire as he spoke to journalists in his Sarajevo hotel. He is assigned to organize the mission by Lord Carrington, chairman of the EC conference on Yugoslavia, who is to be accompanied by the current EC president, João de Deus Pinheiro.
"The trip may now be in jeopardy," Mr. Doyle said, adding that there was no way they could secure Lord Carrington's safety.
"This is mindless violence," he said. "Using a hotel with the EC and journalists in it and a
See BOSNIA, Page 7

The Return of Georgian Royalty: Joy, Sadness, a Maddening Trip

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service
TBILISI, Georgia — It has been 191 years since the Bagrationi family ruled Georgia, but in the Caucasus, people have long memories.
So when three Bagrationis recently made their way back to Georgia after a generation in exile, they were showered at every turn with armfuls of roses, bags of tangerines and dried fruits, bottles of champagne accompanied by flowery toasts — offerings of an emotional people who are all the more so when it comes to direct descendants of Tamar, Georgia's legendary 12th-century queen.
But the homecoming of the Bagrationis from Bordeaux, France, had its sadnesses, too.
It was first marred by a blown airplane tire, a 24-hour holdover at a squalid provincial airport in Russia and other symptoms of the last twinges of a fallen Soviet empire that had succeeded the last Bagrationi king as Georgia's rulers.
As a result of the delays, the Bagrationis arrived in Tbilisi a day late, only to learn that

their 79-year-old father, Constantine, who had preceded them in the homeward journey, by a month, had died in a Tbilisi hospital just hours before.
The funeral was held at Tbilisi's central church. Constantine Bagrationi's wish to be buried in his native land, which he had last seen when he left the country as a child in 1922, was fulfilled.
Last Wednesday, as they sat in the airport in Sochi waiting for the plane to Tbilisi, Mr. Bagrationi's wife, Monica, and their two grown children, Ketevan and Alexandre, knew nothing of the sadness that awaited them. Instead, they, like the other 150 or so stranded passengers, concentrated on battling an unfeeling bureaucracy, coming up against the intransigence of a system that has virtually ground to a halt.
The family tree has many branches: at about the same time, there was a second death in the family, in New York on April 10, Prince Teymuraz Bagration, also 79, and a prominent
See GEORGIA, Page 7

Kiosk

Kiev Says Chernobyl Killed 6,000 to 8,000

MOSCOW (AFP) — Between 6,000 and 8,000 Ukrainians died in the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Ukrainian officials said Wednesday at a press conference, billed under the slogan "Chernobyl: Six Years After."
The explosion and fire at the plant on April 26, 1986, sent a radioactive cloud over large areas of Europe. The officials said that deaths among members of the emergency services involved in decontamination were running at three to five times the rates for people of equivalent age.
Only 31 people were officially reported to have died in the accident, which was initially kept secret by the former Soviet government.

Food Is Sent to Sudan

AKOBO, Sudan (Reuters) — The United Nations began ferrying food to thousands of starving people in southern Sudan on Wednesday, three days after the Khartoum government lifted a six-week ban on all relief flights in the region.
Sudan needs to import about 925,000 tons of food due to low crop production this year, the United Nations said in a report released last week. Many southerners have not been able to plant crops this year since they have fled fighting, relief officials said.

General News
Israeli witnesses said the army shot two Palestinians without warning. Page 2.
U.S. foes of the death penalty have all but given up on blocking it politically. Page 3.
Hanoi pledges all-out assistance in the search for U.S. MIAs as U.S. senators visit. Page 6.
Business / Finance
Hongkong Bank is pressuring shareholders in Midland Bank. Page 11.
SGS-Thomson and Philips set in motion a broad computer-chip agreement. Page 11.
Crossword Page 8.
Weather Page 2.



Carrying a doll, an anti-abortion advocate demonstrated Wednesday outside the Supreme Court, where arguments in a pivotal abortion rights case were heard. Page 7.

A Smalltown Politician Shows Brown What Politics Is All About

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — Jerry Brown knows that some days, and some states, turn out better than others. That's the way the karma crumbles.
Plagued by a flurry of critical news reports, trapped in a monologue that sounds more stale than stormy, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., the former California governor, has been carousing around Pennsylvania. Governor Bill Clinton is ignoring him, and contributions to his presidential campaign's "800" number have dropped off.
But if some days have been bad, some nights have been worse.

Just as Jimmy Carter and the Reverend Jesse Jackson did before him, Mr. Brown likes to spend the night with supporters. Brown aides say it underscores the grass-roots nature of his campaign.
"You have to try to be neat," said Mr. Brown, who has been known to leave crumpled wet towels and half-made beds in his wake.
Usually, his hosts — whether he is staying at a homeless shelter in Baltimore, a millionaire's mansion in Dallas, a union official's apartment in Manhattan, a Mormon's home in Salt Lake City or a Catholic Worker center in Philadelphia — are discreet and deferential, allowing Mr. Brown to get to bed quickly and sleep as long as he likes.

But one recent night, as the exhausted candidate sped along a Pennsylvania highway headed for Throop, a working-class suburb of Scranton where he was going to spend the night with strangers, he had no way of knowing that he was about to meet his match: The fading national politician who craves attention versus an up-and-coming local politician who craves attention even more.
Diane Bruno-Nelson, a 33-year-old Throop city councilwoman, had volunteered to put up the candidate in her home.
She had an ambitious plan to make the most of her brief encounter, taking a cue from the movie "My Favorite Year," in which Peter O'Toole's sauntering hero is invited to a

young writer's home in a New York borough and is greeted by the entire building, including an aunt who wore her wedding dress to the party and the writer's mother, who announces grandly, "Welcome to my humble chateau."
"This," Ms. Bruno-Nelson said happily as Mr. Brown arrived at her home, "is a once-in-a-lifetime deal."
Following is a chronology of their comedy of political manners:
Act One: Bedtime
11:35 P.M.: The candidate enters and is surprised to find a catered party and more than a dozen guests waiting for him. A buffet of cold cuts is set out in the kitchen and two large coffee urns sit under a reproduction of "The Last Supper" in the dining room.

On the blue modular couch in the living room, there is a semicircle of family members, including Ms. Bruno-Nelson's mother, her daughter, her uncle and his wife, her cousin, her husband, and some neighbors, including a fellow Throop council member, Sharon Solis-Sparano, the borough's treasurer, Mary Bibak, and an environmental lawyer, Michael Cowley.
Local reporters swarm over the house. Mr. Brown asks a cameraman to turn off the bright lights aimed at him. "My brain is just foggy," he says.
As the guests pepper the candidate with questions about how he likes Throop and how
See BROWN, Page 2

In U.S. House, Retirements Hit Postwar Record

By Kenneth J. Cooper and Eric Fianin
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The exodus from the House of Representatives has hit 50, setting a postwar record for retirements.
The number of members who have said they will not seek re-election this year has exceeded the traditional turnover associated with restructuring because of an unprecedented level of frustration with legislative gridlock and the political fallout from the House Bank scandal.
Representative William S. Brody, 69, the senior Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, who was first elected to the House in 1956, became the 50th member to depart.
Mr. Brody, of Michigan, said Tuesday that he was displeased with the bitter partisanship that has prevented Congress from dealing with inequities in the health system and with balancing the budget.
"The partisanship is so bitter that it's very difficult to get anything through," he said in an interview. "Everyone is trying to get the political advantage, and everyone is suffering."
"I just felt I didn't want to continue in the minority, getting old and not being able to do any more," he added.
House officials and congressional observers expect total turnover, counting incumbents who are defeated, to approach if not exceed 100 out of 435 House members.
The prospect of that many newcomers has raised hopes in some quarters of an energetic set of reformers like those first-term representatives elected in 1974 after the Watergate scandal.
See HOUSE, Page 3

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For Opponents of Death Penalty, Political Hope Runs Out

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Support in the United States for the death penalty has become so strong that liberal adversaries increasingly believe that elective politics has become an almost hopeless avenue in their drive to end capital punishment.

"My analysis of this is that, with the possible exception of Mario Cuomo, there is no way the Democrats can nominate somebody against the death penalty and make it and be viable," said Stephen Bright, director of the Southern Center for Human Rights in Atlanta, who has devoted the last 10 years to preventing the use of the death penalty.

Mr. Cuomo, the governor of New York, is one of the few prominent Democrats to oppose the death penalty.

Interviewed after the execution on Tuesday in California of Robert Alton Harris, 39, who was convicted of killing two teenagers, Mr. Bright voiced

frustration with the inability of liberals to persuade politicians or voters to support spending on education, jobs and gun control instead of "spending millions of dollars so we can engage in ritualistic executions."

"Unfortunately," said Vivian Berger, vice dean of Columbia Law School and counsel on capital punishment to the American Civil Liberties Union, referring to politics, "the ordinary day-to-day dialogue is death, death and more death."

President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, the likely contestants in this year's presidential election, both favor the death penalty. Mr. Clinton, who earlier this year oversaw the execution of Ricky Ray Rector, a black convicted of murder in Arkansas, on Tuesday repeated his support for it under "appropriate circumstances."

Democratic opponents of Mr. Clinton, including Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, who dropped out of the race, and former California

Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., sought to use the issue to win liberal support in primary elections, with only modest success.

The prospect of a presidential election in which the candidates do not disagree on the death penalty stands in direct contrast to the 1988 contest when Mr. Bush repeatedly capitalized on his support of execution to win support among voters, while the Democratic candidate, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, appeared to pay a significant price for his opposition to the sanction.

In Congress, the debate is now much less over the death penalty than over the legal protections and appeals available to those facing execution under habeas corpus and other constitutional provisions.

"In terms of public opinion, the death penalty has become a virtually one-sided issue," said a Democratic pollster, Geoff Garin. "There is a clear consensus that the death penalty is a legitimate punishment for the most serious crimes."

According to Gallup surveys, a strong majority supported the death penalty through the 1950s to the start of the 1960s. By 1965, however, the public was effectively split down the middle, 45 percent in favor and 43 percent opposed, and in one year, 1966, opposition reached 47 percent and support fell to 42 percent.

Public opinion then shifted steadily in favor of the death penalty. By 1969, 51 percent supported it and 40 percent were opposed, and by 1981, when President Ronald Reagan took office, the margin of support was 66 to 25, better than 2 to 1. When Mr. Bush ran in 1988, the margin had moved to an overwhelming 79 to 16.

The Supreme Court in 1972 barred the use of the death penalty, but then reinstated it four years later. There are now more than 2,500 people, almost all of them men, on death rows in states across the country.

Tsongas' Doctors Admit Cancer Recurred in '87, A Year After Treatment

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Contrary to their earlier assurances, Paul E. Tsongas's doctors now say that he suffered a recurrence of lymphoma in 1987, less than a year after undergoing an experimental bone marrow transplant, and was treated with an additional course of radiation for the cancer.

Mr. Tsongas said he did not recall his doctors saying that a biopsy of a lymph node from his armpit in the summer of 1987 showed cancer, as the doctors say they did.

Mr. Tsongas, who is the first known cancer survivor to run for president, has remained free of lymphoma, a cancer of the immune system, for five years.

Two doctors who treated him at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston have said that if elected Mr. Tsongas had a favorable prognosis for living out his term and that his health was not a factor in the suspension last month of his campaign for the Democratic nomination for president.

Saying that the recurrence did not affect Mr. Tsongas's prognosis, one of the doctors said he had not mentioned the additional treatment in earlier interviews because it was not important and the other said he had forgotten about it.

But experts not connected with Mr. Tsongas's case said the new details could alter the favorable prognosis that his doctors spoke of during the campaign.

"The significance of a relapse after a bone marrow transplant is huge because it means that the bone marrow transplant did not cure him," said Dr. James O. Armitage, a lymphoma expert at the University of Nebraska, Omaha.

Cures of the type of lymphoma suffered by Mr. Tsongas are rare in cases in which a recurrence follows a bone marrow transplant, the experts said.

Dr. Armitage said a review his team was publishing of 170 lymphoma patients who relapsed after a bone marrow transplant showed that few patients were able to overcome a recurrence.

"It is a very bad thing to fail," he said.

In another new disclosure that contradicts previous statements, the doctors said Mr. Tsongas was not included in a medical journal report indicating a favorable prognosis for patients like Mr. Tsongas, 51, a former senator from Massachusetts.

Until the new disclosures, which came to light after further inquiries by The New York Times about Mr. Tsongas's condition, the doctors had said Mr. Tsongas had been free of disease since the transplant in 1986.

Mr. Tsongas's personal doctor, Tak Takvorian, who cared for Mr. Tsongas during and after his bone marrow transplant, said his team told Mr. Tsongas the biopsy of the lymph node showed lymphoma.

"We never do otherwise," Dr. Takvorian said. "He wasn't being duped."

Mr. Tsongas said that as he recalled it, there was a dispute among the doctors about the biopsy results. He said he did not recall their saying it was indeed lymphoma and said they decided to give extra radiation treatments as a preventive measure in case the node was malignant.

Washington Criticizes Fujimori's Timetable For Democracy in Peru

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States expressed dissatisfaction on Wednesday with President Alberto Fujimori's timetable for restoring democracy in Peru.

Under strong international pressure, Mr. Fujimori pledged in an address Tuesday to hold a plebiscite this summer on his decision to dissolve the National Congress and close the courts.

The plebiscite would be followed by a referendum on constitutional changes and then by congressional elections over the next 10 months.

"That timetable was shorter than the previous proposals he has announced," said the State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, "but in our opinion it would still leave Peru without constitutional processes for nearly a year."

Mr. Fujimori suspended constitutional rule on April 5, provoking the freezing of most U.S. non-humanitarian aid and condemnation from the 34-member Organization of American States.

Miss Tutwiler said that Washington would consult with its partners in the Organization of American States on the latest developments.

But she said the U.S. government still regarded Mr. Fujimori as Peru's president, despite the swearing in on Tuesday of Vice President Máximo San Román, who in a mainly symbolic act took the oath of office as "constitutional president" before nearly 200 members of the disbanded legislature.



RESCUERS AT WORK IN A TIGHT SPOT — A rescuer giving emergency medical treatment to the victim of a car crash in Salisbury, Maryland, as fire fighters worked to free him. The man was flown to a local hospital. His condition was not released.

HOUSE: 50 U.S. Representatives Opt for Retirement Amid Scandal and Political Gridlock

(Continued from page 1)

dal or, among others, faint hopes for the first Republican majority since 1955.

Noting the profound impact of the bank scandal on voter thinking this year, an aide to the House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, said Tuesday, "Even if it doesn't result in our gaining control of the House in nominal terms, there will be no doubt the turnover will be invigorating, both for the Democrats and the Republicans."

The bank scandal involved the writing by more than 300 representatives and former representatives of bad checks on their accounts with the House Bank. In all cases, the overdrafts were covered.

The House is currently composed of 268 Democrats, 166 Republicans and one independent.

Before Mr. Broomfield's announcement, the previous postwar record of voluntary retirements was 49, in 1978.

Thirteen members have abandoned their seats to seek higher office, while 37 have retired for other reasons. Thirty-three of those departing are Democrats, and 17 are Republicans. Five lawmakers have been defeated in primaries.

What the House press gallery calls the "casualty list" includes the chairmen of three committees and more than a dozen members who serve on either the influential Appropriations or Ways and Means committees.

Departing members have cited redistricting — the reapportionment among the states of the 435 House seats every 10 years according to changes in the census — as the leading reason. Incumbents such as Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, and Representative Frank Annunzio, Democrat of Illinois, have decided against running in largely unfamiliar territory or opposing another incumbent.

The Voting Rights Act has shaped redistricting in several states that are likely to be responsible for a sizeable increase in minority lawmakers next year. The Democratic Congressional Campaign

Committee has estimated an increase of 16 in the number of black and Hispanic members.

In the last redistricting year, 1982, there were 40 voluntary retirements.

One of the factors introduced since then has been a variety of heightened frustrations with serving in the House. The number of Senate retirements this year, seven, is about average.

Skydivers Crash Before Any Jump

The Associated Press

PERRIS, California — A plane loaded with skydivers crashed during takeoff Wednesday, killing 15 of the 22 people aboard and injuring the remaining 7, authorities said.

The twin-engine De Havilland DHC-6 Twin Otter plunged into a grassy area at the southwest end of a runway at the rural Perris Valley Airport, shearing off the nose of the aircraft and both wings.

Fifteen deaths were confirmed and seven persons were hospitalized, fire officials said.

Ex-Editor in Chicago To Join a Bid by Perot

The Associated Press

DALLAS — A former editor of The Chicago Tribune, James D. Squires, is joining the staff of Ross Perot, the billionaire executive, to handle media operations in an independent presidential campaign by Mr. Perot.

Mr. Squires, editor of The Tribune from 1981 to 1989, teaches at Middle Tennessee State University. He will join the campaign full time in mid-May, said Tom Luce, a longtime Perot associate.

Mr. Perot says he will run if his supporters can get him on the ballot in all 50 states.

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OPINION

Earth Summit: Evading the Population Challenge

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — As things now stand, when the Earth Summit convenes in Brazil in early June it will studiously ignore the central issue that will determine the planet's long-term livability. Silence will surround the crucial matter of how many people the planet can realistically sustain.

growth along more sustainable paths, close the poverty gap between North and South and cooperate closely in managing the shared lifelines of air and water — that 5-billion-person margin almost certainly spells the difference between success or failure in providing, for most people, a reasonable standard of living in some harmony with nature.

where they see the central issue to be the responsibility of the industrialized countries for the environmental woes that afflict the planet. So determined were they to assign blame and thereby fix financial responsibility for the needed changes that even countries with strong population control policies denied the need for such policies.

how much environmental damage that consumption entails. The average American, European or Japanese consumes vastly more and produces more waste and pollution than the average inhabitant of a developing country.

"We know that the major causes of environmental degradation are economic systems that exploit and misuse nature and people," declares their position paper for the UN meeting. "We are outraged by the suggestion that women's fertility rates (emphatically called population pressures) are to blame."

Women Don't Want Your 'Control'

By Bella Abzug

NEW YORK — Sadly, Jessica Mathews is wrong on the long-held, unexamined, but unvarnished criticisms of women's role at the recent UN Conference on Environment and Development Preparatory Committee meeting in New York, which acted on a host of policy recommendations to the upcoming Earth Summit in Brazil.

When the Group of 77 developing countries moved to delete all references to population and family planning in retaliation for the U.S. move to drop references to overconsumption, we were outraged. We issued a public statement attacking the use of women's concerns "as pawns in the negotiating process," and accused the governments of "playing dangerous games at the expense of women and the earth."

facilities and oppressive cultural traditions that demean women. When the Group of 77 developing countries moved to delete all references to population and family planning in retaliation for the U.S. move to drop references to overconsumption, we were outraged.

'Population control' terminology is as outdated as the dinosaur and unacceptable to those who believe in democratic procedures.

Women reject the concept of "control" of their bodies by governments and international institutions. With its connotations of China's forced one-baby-per-family quota system, forced sterilization of women in Latin America and of Native American women in the United States, misuse of Third World women as unformed subjects for experimental contraceptives, and the Bush administration's relentless effort to deprive American women of free choice.

Until the very last session of the PrepCom, we sought to have stronger language in support of population growth concerns, access to family planning and women-managed facilities. Opposition from the Holy See and the delegations from Colombia, Argentina, Tunisia, the Philippines and other countries prevented us from getting the precise language we fought for.

bers of a sex that, in rich and poor countries alike, is largely excluded from political power. We came into a familiar setting in which the official UN member state delegates were mostly men and representatives of the Holy See could vote on what happens to women's bodies while we could not.

Women believe that the "morally correct" position is to defend women's health and reproductive rights and freedom to "control" their own bodies. We seek government and economic policy changes to ensure that half the world's population are assured of their basic rights to survival, to the food, shelter, health care, information and full access to the whole range of family planning services they need to make informed decisions about family size.

What we did get, among other positive statements, was a recommendation that governments establish and strengthen "preventive and curative health facilities, which include women-centered, women-managed, safe and effective reproductive health care and affordable, accessible services, as appropriate, for the responsible planning of family services, in keeping with freedom, dignity and personally held values."

In East Asia even modern trading is based on tradition.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Words and Pictures
Regarding "America: What's This About Dumb Kids?" (Meanwhile, April 16) by Leonard Steinhorn:
The writer assures us that we need not worry about America's cultural literacy because the images promulgated by the new computer technology are conveying "complex insights and ideas... more effectively than words."

MTV") is a gem, almost convincing, beautiful in its utter stupidity. OLIVER NETTE, Brussels.
Children raised on junk food, MTV and Nintendo games are to all intents and purposes dumb, unable to communicate effectively with anyone but their peers.

leaders of so-called Macedonia are aspiring to achieve now. The (Greek) name "Macedonia" indicates pursuit of claims against parts of northern Greece (ancient Macedonia). Such claims are also expressed or implied in a recently adopted constitution and in numerous public statements.

1942: Gleeful Escape
LONDON — From my New Year's resolution to read more books, I have turned to a book that I have read many times before. It is a book that I have read many times before. It is a book that I have read many times before.

Beware of 'Macedonia'
In response to the report "Without Fanfare or Warfare, Macedonia Seeks Independence" (April 2):
These so-called Macedonians, predominantly Slavic peoples of different cultures, languages and religions, have never been a "nation," a distinct ethnic entity.

Where the Taxes Go
Regarding the editorial "Borrow More to Grow" (April 2):
The editorial states that bank bailouts and interest payments are not a real drain on the U.S. economy. They "do little more than swap dollars from one set of taxpayer pockets to another."

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Why Bash Moscow for Nothing?
By Paul H. Nitze
WASHINGTON — On the heels of the Soviet government's decision to withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the U.S. State Department has announced that it is withdrawing from the treaty.

Vietnam Pledges All-Out Assistance To U.S. on MIAs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — Vietnam's Communist Party chief told visiting U.S. senators on Wednesday that Hanoi would do everything necessary to help resolve the question of Americans still listed as missing from the Vietnam War.

"What we have here today is a clear breakthrough in the relationship," Senator Hank Brown, a Colorado Republican, said after four members of the Senate Select Committee on Prisoner of War Missing in Action Affairs met the Communist Party's general secretary, Do Muoi.

Mr. Muoi "gave us a commitment that he will provide us with the access we need to resolve this," said Senator Robert C. Smith, a New Hampshire Republican who is vice-chairman of the committee.

The U.S. government lists 2,266 servicemen as unaccounted for in Indochina — 1,655 in Vietnam, 522 in Laos, 83 in Cambodia and six in China. Some U.S. experts involved in tracking the fate of these men say privately that Washington

knows that most, if not all, are dead.

Washington says a settlement of the missing-in-action issue is a condition for normalizing diplomatic relations and lifting a trade embargo imposed in 1964.

Mr. Smith, a previous opponent of normalization, said he would not object to it if Hanoi followed through on Mr. Muoi's commitment.

Mr. Muoi asked the senators repeatedly to detail precisely what they wanted Vietnam to do so they could report back to the Senate that Hanoi was cooperating fully, the Senate committee's chairman, Senator John F. Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat, said.

Mr. Kerry quoted Mr. Muoi as saying, "We'll do anything we need to to resolve this issue." Mr. Kerry served on a gunboat in the Mekong Delta 1966-69.

The senators told Mr. Muoi that the United States wanted free access to Vietnamese military archives and personnel.

(Reuters, AP)



LAST POST FOR THE GURKHAS — Troops of the 48th Gurkha Brigade marching away for the last time from their post on the Hong Kong-Chinese border on Wednesday. The frontier guard duty is turned over to units of Royal Hong Kong Police Force.

Senator Sees Passage Of Bill Urging Some Hong Kong Autonomy

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A bill giving United States support to Hong Kong's right to limited autonomy after it returns to China will become law this year, the chief sponsor of the measure predicted Wednesday.

Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, said his U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act — now had broad support on Capitol Hill and would win White House endorsement once a requirement of an annual administration review is dropped.

"We are in the process of modifying that in a way that the president's support is virtually assured," Mr. McConnell told the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong.

According to the Joint Declaration signed by Britain and China in 1984, Hong Kong is promised "a high degree of autonomy" in all areas except diplomatic relations and defense after it is returned to

China in mid-1997.

The McConnell bill aims to protect American interests and support the colony's future status by formally stating Washington's right to make bilateral agreements with Hong Kong in areas such as commerce, transportation, culture and education. It also recognizes Hong Kong's independent membership in various multilateral organizations.

The bill does not mention democracy or human rights and remains scrupulously within the confines of the Joint Declaration signed by Beijing, New Zealand, Chinese officials accuse Washington of meddling in a matter they insist is of sole concern to London and Beijing.

The White House, which has been under attack for being too soft on China, waited months before it would even comment on the proposed legislation.

At a Senate hearing this month, however, Richard P. Solomon, assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific Affairs, generally supported the bill.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Freddie the Dolphin May Have Drowned

Freddie, a bottlenose dolphin who made headlines last year when he was involved in a sex abuse court case, may have drowned in a fishing net, it was reported Wednesday in London.

Freddie disappeared from his home in Amble Harbor in northeast England six weeks ago.

Three weeks later, fishermen found a drowning dolphin entangled in their nets. It was probably Freddie, according to published accounts of a radio exchange between two fishing trawlers that had been overheard.

"You've got Freddie the dolphin," one trawlerman warned the other. "If you get that back there'll be a lynching."

In his five years in Amble Harbor, Freddie was the magnet for large numbers of tourists who came to swim alongside the friendly creature. One fan was tried in court for indecent assault

after people on a pleasure boat said they saw him fondling the dolphin's penis. The man was cleared after an expert testified that male dolphins often extend their penises to swimmers the way a human extends an arm.

The reports are likely to bolster environmentalist protests against the use of fine-meshed nylon fishing nets that scoop up fish and anything else in their way.

Netherlands to Tackle Growing Petty Crime

The Dutch Justice Ministry has launched a national campaign to publicize stiff penalties for people purchasing stolen goods, according to a ministry spokesman.

The campaign is meant to make it more difficult for thieves to sell their goods by limiting the number of clients. It will feature television advertisements, leaflets and posters warning that "the buyer of the loot won't get away with it." As of May, receiving, possessing or selling stolen goods will carry a minimum fine of 400 guilders (\$215) and a maximum of four years imprisonment.

Police figures show that about 400,000 thefts are registered each year. But the most common one,

the theft of bicycles, often goes unreported. Nearly a million bicycles are estimated stolen each year in the country of 15 million inhabitants and 12 million bicycles. Victims of bike thefts often "buy a stolen replacement," a spokesman for the national Cycling Association said.

A bicycle thief risks about a week in prison, but up to now, the buyer of a stolen bike remained free. The new measures will give local authorities more power to break through this vicious circle, the ministry spokesman said.

Around Europe

A regatta of 82 sailing ships from 12 countries set out for America this week from Genoa, the home port of Christopher Columbus, to mark the 500th anniversary of the explorer's maiden voyage to the New World. The sailing ships "will realize symbolically the dream of the great Genoese navigator of reaching America by setting sail from his own city," the Milan daily Corriere della Sera said. First port of call will be Cadiz, in Spain, the country that sponsored the adventure.

Russia is "falling far behind the civilized world in traffic safety," according to Vladimir Fyodorov,

head of the Russian Interior Ministry's traffic police department. Sixteen out of every 100 people injured in car crashes die, he said, adding that the figure is several times higher than the 2 to 7 percent average for the rest of the world. He attributed the high death rate on poor road conditions, an inadequate ambulance service and lack of modern communications. "Accident reports in the West usually show large numbers of crashes with very few people killed," he said. "With us, it's the other way round."

A lovesick albatross that has been searching for a female mate in the wrong place for the last 20 years has once again returned to the Herma Ness cliffs on the northern tip of the Shetland Islands. The black-browed bird, with a 7-foot (2-meter) wingspan, spends his time isolated off the northern coast of Scotland, obviously unaware that the nearest breeding colonies are 8,000 miles (12,875 kilometers) away on the Falklands Islands. Albert, as the residents call him, has appeared at Herma Ness almost every spring since 1972.



EXPRESSIVE EXPO '92 — A Maori tribesman performing a war dance at the New Zealand pavilion in Seville.

Russia Offers to Sell Atom Prowess to Seoul

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Russia has offered to sell South Korea advanced nuclear technology, including ways to extend the life of nuclear power plants, a leading Russian nuclear expert said Wednesday.

"We can provide many advanced technologies for lower fees than the Western countries," said the nuclear expert, Nikolai N. Stepanov, president of the Russian Nuclear Society, speaking at a news conference.

Mr. Stepanov was in Seoul as a guest speaker at the seventh annual meeting of the Korea Atomic Industrial Forum and the Korea Nuclear Society.

He also met with South Korean officials. Mr. Stepanov said that he offered to sell technology or conduct joint research with South Korea on certain projects, including extension of the life of nuclear power plants, and that South Korean officials had responded favorably.

"We can expect to make substantial achievements before long," Mr. Stepanov said. His remarks in Russian were translated into Korean by an interpreter.

South Korea relies heavily on nuclear power, obtaining nearly 30 percent of its electricity from nine nuclear power plants. Two more plants are under construction and several more are to be added by the year 2000.

No Russian technology has been used in any Korean plants so far. Eight used American technology and the other three French and Canadian technology.

But now South Korea is increasingly interested in Russian technology, which it considers competitive in both quality and price. South Korea recently decided to use Russian enriched uranium as fuel for its plants.

In a separate development, it was announced that the director of the International Atomic Energy Agency would visit North Korea next month to inspect nuclear sites there.

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Pretender to Czar's Throne Dies in Miami at 74

New York Times Service

Vladimir Kirillovich Romanov, pretender to the extinct throne of Imperial Russia, died during a news conference in Miami on Tuesday. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Romanov, a grand duke and direct descendant of Czar Alexander II, who ruled from 1855 to 1881, was in Miami for a speech he was to give Wednesday before a forum of civic and business leaders. He was at a bank, being interviewed by Spanish-language reporters, when he fell unconscious.

Mr. Romanov was pronounced dead at Mercy Hospital. A hospital spokeswoman could not provide a cause of death.

His father was Kirill Vladimiro-

vich Romanov, a second cousin of the last Czar, Nicholas II, who abdicated during the revolution. Mr. Romanov succeeded as head of the Romanov family in exile and as pretender when his father died in 1938.

He was born in Finland when it was part of the Czarist empire, but had lived in Brittany since the Romanovs went into exile after the revolution.

Mr. Romanov is survived by his wife of 44 years, Leonida Bagration, of the former royal family of Georgia; his daughter Maria, a 38-year-old Oxford graduate who lives in Madrid, and his grandson George, 11, of Madrid.

Carlos Assuncao, 63, president of Macao's Legislative Assembly, died in a Hong Kong hospital on Monday at age 63. He had been treated for pulmonary fibrosis.

Vaino Linna, 71, author of "The Unknown Soldier," a novel dealing with Finland's war with the Soviet Union, died Tuesday in Helsinki.

Kang Keqing, 81, widow of marshal Chu Teh and one of the few women who went on the Chinese Communist Long March in 1934, died Wednesday in Beijing. She was 81.

Edward F. Fry, 56, an art historian, a curator and a critic who specialized in 20th-century art, died Friday of a heart attack at his home in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania.



Romanov, born in Finland, spent most of his life in France.

Bonn Distributes Israeli Article Defending Kohl

Reuters

BONN — The German government, apparently still smarting from Jewish criticism of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, on Wednesday distributed an Israeli press article defending him against the World Jewish Congress.

The Jerusalem Post article, written by the Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal and two other prominent Jews, attacked the World Jewish Congress for criticizing Mr. Kohl last month after he met President

Kurt Waldheim of Austria in Munich.

The Federal Press Office, the agency that took the rare step of translating and distributing the article, said it wanted only to provide background material on an important issue.

But other government officials, who asked not to be named, said that Mr. Kohl wanted it publicized to support his position in the heated exchange with the World Jewish Congress.

The Congress led Jewish groups in accusing Mr. Kohl of pandering to anti-Semitic voters by meeting Mr. Waldheim on March 28, a week before two state polls in which rightist parties made unexpectedly strong gains.

Visibly angered, the chancellor snapped to reporters at the time: "It is up to me as chancellor to decide whom I meet here in Munich," adding "I don't need any advice."

Although described as informal, the meeting was the first time that Mr. Waldheim had been received by a Western leader since being stung over accusations about his wartime role in the Balkans.

Mr. Waldheim denies that as a German Army lieutenant he was involved in interrogating Allied prisoners of war and in the deaths of villagers.

The article in The Jerusalem Post of April 16 said: "Democratic Germany is not the Third Reich, and Helmut Kohl is certainly no Adolf Hitler."

"Edgar Bronfman, the president

of the World Jewish Congress, set in a glass house and threw stones at the chancellor.

"Did Kohl want to swerve further to the right than the right-wing forces in Germany to win votes in two important elections? Not at all.

"Right-wing groups in Germany have never been very interested in the Waldheim controversy and Kohl, as a professional politician, knew that."

The article was written by Mr. Wiesenthal, the British publisher Lord George Weidenfeld and Michael Wolfson, an Israeli-born historian who lives in Germany.

It also supported Mr. Kohl's assertion that the World Jewish Congress had actively opposed German unification and maintained close ties with Communist leaders in the former East German territory of the Jews, we believe the time has come to inform the public about the activities of people who claim to speak in the name of all Jews," it concluded.

Big Apple Predicts a Shiny Budget

New York Times

NEW YORK (NYT) — New York City will end this fiscal year with a substantial surplus and will not have to borrow to help balance next year's budget, according to city officials.

The news represented a major turnaround from the budget trauma that has dominated the first half of Mayor David N. Dinkins' term. Aides said the surplus could

total more than \$200 million by the end of the fiscal year June 30.

The surplus is a result of a number of factors, including stabilizing city tax revenues, some deep spending cuts, money from an untapped \$150 million general reserve fund, a recalculation of the interest that will be owed on city bonds and cuts in state aid that were less deep than expected.

U.S. Panel Backs New Drug For AIDS Along With AZT

New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — An advisory committee to the Food and Drug Administration has recommended that a new AIDS drug be given a conditional approval.

The committee recommended Tuesday that DDC, or didanosine, be marketed for use in combination with another drug, AZT, or zidovudine, which was the first drug approved for the treatment of AIDS.

It made the decision on the basis of preliminary data and specified that the drug be removed from the market if firm data from continuing studies failed to uphold the hints of benefit.

But the committee decided not to recommend approval of DDC as a treatment by itself, even for patients who could not tolerate AZT.

Under an experimental "expanded access program," DDC had been available without charge to patients who could not tolerate other AIDS treatments.

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Spill in Italy

HEALTH/SCIENCE

The Frankincense Trade: New Entrepôt Unearthed

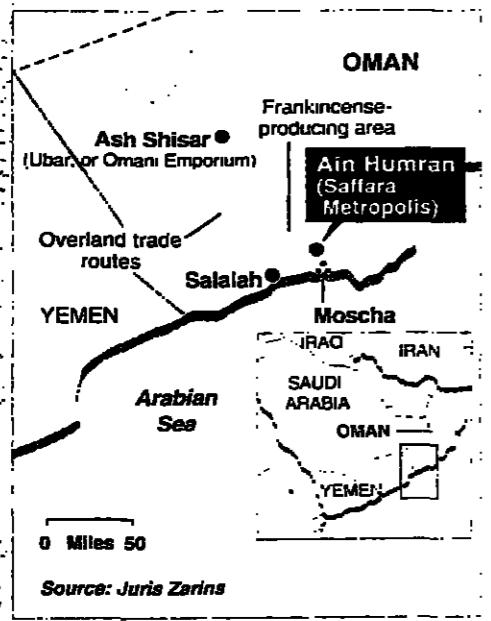
Site, Saffara Metropolis, Is Near the Omani Coast

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The archaeologists who recently announced the discovery of the legendary lost city of Ubar in the Arabian Peninsula have found the remains of another major emporium in the ancient frankincense trade: the ruins of an even larger city near the coast of the Indian Ocean.

The new discovery is considered a significant step in establishing the full scope of the frankincense traffic at its most prosperous time, at the height of the Roman Empire in the early centuries after Christ, and at one of its major sources, in the Qara Mountains of southern Oman.

This seems to remove any remaining questions about how and where the prized commodity was shipped across the Arabian desert by a network of



caravan routes to Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean and by ships across the sea to India. The new find, at the base of the Qara Mountains, is at a site with the modern name of Ain Humran. The discoverers identified it as the ruins of the fortified trading center called Saffara Metropolis on the maps of Claudius Ptolemy, the Alexandrian geographer of the second century.

With its discovery, archaeologists now think they know three principal sites engaged in shipping frankincense: Saffara Metropolis, at the mountains where the aromatic resin is grown; Ubar, or Omanum Emporium on Ptolemy's maps, across the mountains on the edge of the Empty Quarter and so the nexus for the trans-desert trade, and finally, the ancient seaport of Moscha, discovered and excavated in the 1950s.

Saffara Metropolis is only 11 kilometers (seven miles) inland from the Moscha site, which is 40 kilometers east of the modern port of Salalah.

In announcing the find Monday, Dr. Juris Zarins, chief archaeologist of an American-British-Omani expedition, said preliminary excavations at Saffara Metropolis produced pottery and other artifacts indicating that it was occupied at the same time as Ubar, which was settled some 5,000 years ago and was a bustling caravan center as early as 2000 B.C.

"This opens up a whole new area that hasn't been

looked at before in exploring the frankincense trade," he said.

Dr. Zarins, a professor of anthropology at Southwest Missouri State University, said the towers, interior walls and other architecture at the new site were virtually identical to those at Ubar.

The central part of the city stood stark and unburied on the top of a hill. Its crumbling walls encompassed an area about 100 by 115 meters (300 by 350 feet).

Dr. Barri Jones of the University of Manchester in England, examining ancient maps, made the connection between these ruins and Saffara Metropolis, which in Greek means the main city of Dhofar, another name for the southern region of Oman.

The excavations, which Dr. Zarins described in an interview by telephone from his campus office, uncovered samples of the incense and statuettes from India, the principal overseas market for the trade.

Dr. Zarins is a member of the Trans-Arabia Expedition, led by Nicholas Clapp, a Los Angeles movie-maker, and George R. Hedges, a Los Angeles lawyer with a background in archaeology. Another organizer was Sir Ranulph Fiennes, a British explorer with wide experience in Oman.

After a decade of study and preparation, the expedition struck pay dirt last fall when, guided by detailed remote-sensing surveys by satellite and the space shuttle, its members followed ancient caravan tracks to a water well now known as Ash Shisar.

The photographic and radar surveys had been analyzed by remote-sensing specialists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

There near the well, buried in the sand, were the mud-brick walls and towers of an ancient city. Comparing its location with Ptolemaic maps, the explorers concluded this was none other than the lost city of Ubar, famous in the Koran and other literature as a place of fabulous wealth and corruption.

It supposedly came to a sudden collapse toward the end of the Roman period, sinking out of sight. T.E. Lawrence, better known as Lawrence of Arabia, called Ubar "the Atlantis of Arabia."

Since Ubar's discovery was announced in February, Dr. Zarins continued digging at the site and said he was increasingly certain that Ubar's walls and towers were probably built more than 2,000 years ago, at the beginning of the city's greatest prosperity.

He said the ruins of one more tower had been discovered, bringing the number of towers to nine.

THE archaeologist reported that Ubar appeared to have been a much more extensive city than once thought. Beyond the walls of its central city, measuring about 50 by 60 meters, were buried remains marking about 20 other occupation sites, some as far away as 4 kilometers. These were presumably camping areas for the caravans and others who came to enrich and enjoy themselves at Ubar.

Further digging led to evidence that people had been living at the Ubar site for at least 5,000 years. Its peak occupation, though, was in the Roman period of the first, second and third centuries after Christ.

The city's fortunes seemed to decline with those of the empire. Geologists on the expedition suggested that an earthquake could have caused the center of the city to collapse into the limestone caverns that underlie the region.

The discovery of the ruins at Ain Humran was made after a systematic ground reconnaissance, assisted by satellite photography. A five-year plan has been developed for more intensive exploration at the sites and for expanding the search into neighboring Yemen.

Much of Ubar remains to be excavated. Dr. Zarins said he wanted to gather more evidence documenting his thesis that the people who live in the Qara Mountains today are descendants of the ancient people known as Ad. The discoverers at Ain Humran, he said, provide stronger evidence that the people of Ad were the ones who controlled the thriving incense trade.



Tapping the Secrets of Sleeping Bears

By Elisabeth Rosenthal New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This time each year, bears are lumbering out of their dens after a long deep sleep that rivals that of Rip Van Winkle. For up to five months, bears do not eat, drink, defecate or urinate; they have no nutrition, no waste disposal and yet they emerge each spring groggy but healthy.

Hibernating bears are able to defy some basic rules of mammalian physiology, research has shown. Five months of inactivity would lead to disastrous bone thinning in humans, but leaves bear bones unharmed. Although bears do not move their large muscles for more than 100 days, they actually increase their lean body mass in the den. And while bears do not urinate during their months of hibernation, their bodies show no buildup of urea, a toxic waste product of protein metabolism normally eliminated by the kidneys.

A group of scientists studying the internal chemistry of hibernating bears say they have identified the secret of their survival: recycling. Hibernating bears seem to be able to make use of bone degradation products to build new bone and urinary wastes to make protein. The researchers hope to use chemicals from the bear to treat humans suffering from osteoporosis, in which the bones waste away, and from kidney failure, in which life-threatening urinary toxins accumulate.

Working with hibernating bears you get only one chance each year to see what's happening, but we're slowly piecing it all together," said Dr. Ralph A. Nelson, research director of the Carle Foundation in Urbana, Illinois, who has studied bear physiology for two decades. "If we could duplicate what the bear does to stimulate

new bone growth we might be able to treat bone loss in humans, and if we could increase the recycling of urea in humans with kidney failure, we could prevent the need for dialysis," he said.

Most animals that sleep through the winter drop their body temperature drastically and dramatically cut nutritional needs during hibernation; these so-called deep hibernators — like squirrels and chipmunks — spend winter limp and defenseless.

But bears lower their body temperature only slightly and continue to burn about 4,000 calories a day, resulting in a Zen-like state of watchful rest. Bears can rise in response to intruders at a moment's notice and even carry and nurse their young.

"Hibernation is an amazing adaptation to climate," said Dr. Christopher Servheen of the University of Montana in Missoula. "Ninety percent of a bear's diet is plants, which they can't get in the winter in much of North America, so they den."

Most bears in temperate climates hibernate from late fall through late March or early April. Dr. Servheen said, although bears in Florida or Arizona may not, since they can find food through the winter.

Much of what is known about bear biochemistry has come from the study of three black bears — U.P., Caruso and Amozzo — who were taken in by Dr. Nelson almost 20 years ago after they were captured as public nuisances in Wisconsin and Michigan. Dr. Nelson, a medical doctor, has been studying them since.

He had long suspected that sleeping bears had a unique mechanism for regulating calcium, the main mineral in bone. Based on blood samples collected from anesthetized bears before, during and after hibernation, he knew that the amount of calcium in their blood was fairly constant.

It was a surprising finding since the bone of other mammals, including hu-

mans, inevitably thins when it does not carry weight for long periods, spilling calcium into the blood.

This phenomenon, known as disuse osteoporosis, is thought to result from an imbalance between bone production by cells called osteoblasts and bone destruction by another group of bone cells called osteoclasts.

During long periods of intense exercise, bone formation outpaces destruction and bone mass increases. But in periods of prolonged rest, such as when a leg is in a cast, the bone building osteoblasts slow down or even cease to function, and the bone becomes brittle.

Deep hibernators also lose bone as they lie dormant. The calcium that leaches into the blood as the bone degrades is eliminated in the urine; even deep hibernators arouse occasionally to relieve themselves.

But what about the bear that cannot urinate to protect itself against calcium buildup in the blood? And how can it maintain a skeleton that must support hundreds of pounds upon awakening in the spring?

SEVERAL years ago, Dr. Timothy Floyd, an orthopedist working with Dr. Nelson, performed bone biopsies on the three captive bears at various times in the hibernation cycle. The bone specimens revealed that bears did not lose any bone mass despite months of rest, and even in hibernation their osteoblasts continued to lay down new bone at a rate equal to that found during the periods of greater physical activity.

The calcium spilled into the blood from one part of the skeleton had apparently been used to build new bone in another.

The researchers say they are now hot on the trail of a chemical in hibernating bear blood that they think may promote new bone growth; they will not discuss the

details since they hope to patent their work. If such a compound also worked in humans, it could have a vast market among the millions of older people.

The bear's ability to recycle virtually all the urea it produces is also unique among mammals. If a human did not urinate for several days, he would develop high levels of urea in the blood and die. But blood urea levels in bears, instead of rising, actually fall. Experiments by Dr. Nelson and his colleagues over the past decade have helped to solve this riddle.

By inserting catheters into the bladders of bears during hibernation, they found that the animals were making small amounts of urine all winter long. But somehow, instead of accumulating in the bladder, the urine and the nitrogen containing urea were reabsorbed across the bladder wall.

To trace the fate of urea that had disappeared from the bladder, the researchers synthesized urea containing radioactive molecules and injected them into hibernating bears. To their surprise, the radioactive urea disappeared and the radioactivity began turning up in various proteins, including albumin, which helps maintain blood volume, and neurotransmitters.

The hibernating bears had apparently taken apart the urea and used its components to make amino acids, the building blocks of proteins. The energy for this astounding recycling program is provided by the bear's fat stores. Researchers believe that bears are probably the only animal that can split urea in the body.

The bear's recycling program is also a dieter's dream: sleep for four months, burn up fat stores, and wake up with a leaner body mass. The researchers suspect that black bears may even be able to make essential amino acids, protein building blocks that mammals generally cannot synthesize but must consume in the diet.

Prostate Cancer: To Treat or Not to Treat?

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Men with early prostate cancer who are not treated for their disease have excellent survival rates that rival those seen in patients who receive aggressive therapy against the malignancy, Swedish researchers have reported.

The finding suggests that for a subgroup of patients with the tumor, doing nothing may be as good or better than surgically removing the prostate gland or blasting it with radiation, the standard treatments in the United States for early-stage prostate cancer.

Some doctors applauded the new report for highlighting scientific ignorance about the best way to treat prostate cancer, a disease that varies widely in its aggressiveness and in how lethal it is. But others condemned the study as highly misleading and having little or no relevance to the great majority of prostate cancer patients.

The critics worried that the report could lead men into believing that prostate cancer was relatively benign and could be shrugged off as a nuisance of the elderly, when in fact it is the type of cancer that is the second biggest killer of American men, after lung cancer. The disease afflicts a pea-sized

gland at the base of the bladder that generates fluid to nourish sperm.

Dr. Jan-Erik Johansson and his colleagues at Orebro Medical Center Hospital and Uppsala University in Sweden are reporting their results on Wednesday in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Why JAMA would accept a paper like this absolutely shocks me," said Dr. Patrick W. Walsh of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore. "I think it absolutely could misdirect people, and it could be very harmful."

Dr. Walsh is an author of another report in the journal showing that the levels of a blood protein called prostate-specific antigen is a sensitive technique for diagnosing prostate cancer, particularly when used in conjunction with an annual rectal examination.

THE two new studies should jointly raise the pitch of an already strident debate among doctors over the merits of early detection of prostate cancer. The Swedish study may also call into question the belief among Americans and their surgeons that the best way to treat prostate cancer, like any other malignancy, is by routing it out as quickly and completely as possible.

In the new Swedish study, the researchers followed 223 patients with very early pro-

state cancer, defined as a tumor that was still confined to the gland and that bore cellular traits marking it as differentiated, a relatively indolent type of malignancy. The patients received no initial therapy for their disease.

Ten years after the original diagnosis, only 10 percent had died of prostate cancer, a figure that does not differ significantly from success rates with surgery.

The disease had progressed somewhat in another 24 percent of the Swedish patients, but not to the point where it was likely to kill them soon.

Dr. Johansson said the latest results did not prove that no therapy was as good as surgery but did show that the benefits of surgery had yet to be scientifically demonstrated.

"We are not saying that therapy is of no use," he said. "We are saying that surgery should be thought of as still experimental."

Some researchers proposed that those whose surgery for prostate cancer was a success might be just those who had a relatively benign form of the illness, and thus would have fared well even without treatment. They have also proposed that those who die of the disease could be afflicted with such a malevolent cancer that no matter what was done, they were likely to die.

"I'm highly supportive of Dr. Johansson's work, and I think it's very, very important," said Dr. Willet F. Whitmore Jr., an attending surgeon at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York who has studied prostate cancer.

"The question really is, is a cure necessary in those for whom it is possible, and is a cure possible for those in whom it is necessary? Are the current treatments having an impact on the mortality rate? That question is still up for grabs."

But other urologists criticized the study for being highly selective in choosing which patients to include. "When they set up their selection criteria, they picked people so they would have a self-fulfilling prophecy," said Dr. William J. Catalano of Washington University Medical Center in St. Louis. "They loaded their study up with elderly men with small cancers who were much more likely to die of something other than prostate cancer."

Others criticized the researchers for masking unpleasant data that tarnished the seemingly rosy outcome of some patients. For example, Dr. Walsh said, when the disease progressed, patients ended up needing either to have their testicles removed or to undergo chemical castration with hormones.

"Is that really preferable to surgical removal of the prostate gland?" he said.

REACHING THE EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP. Most reliable source of international news*. Comparison chart showing circulation figures for various news sources like International Herald Tribune, Financial Times, Wall Street Journal/Europe, etc.

Herald Tribune advertisement with logo and contact information.

Space Tomatoes Nothing Special advertisement featuring a Washington Post Service article about NASA's space tomato experiment.

Crossword puzzle section with clues and a grid. Includes 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN' clues and a 'Solution to Puzzle of April 22'.

Handwritten Arabic text: كلوا من الاصل

MARKET DIARY

Airline Issues Fall For 3d Straight Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Airline stocks were pressured for the third straight day but bank issues recorded a second day of gains on Wednesday...

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.48 points, to 3,338.77, while declining issues outnumbered advancing by a few stocks in heavy New York Stock Exchange trading...

The Dow transportation index was another matter, tumbling 11.21 points, to 1,343.61, after falling more than 40 points in the two previous sessions on fears of profitability at airlines in light of price wars...

Dollar Closes Lower Amid Big Sale Order

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mostly lower Wednesday in quiet trading punctuated by a large order to sell dollars, as Deutsche marks around Munich...

Several traders said the burst of dollar sales originated with a South-east Asian central bank. Others said it was a U.S. money-center bank. The dollar closed at 1.6623 DM...

Traders said the U.S. currency was kept in narrow ranges by caution ahead of the weekend meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations. The G-7 rumor mill is already working overtime...

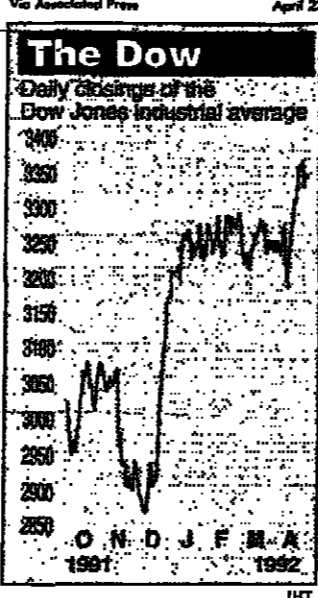


Table titled 'Daily Changes of the Dow Jones industrial average' showing high, low, and change for various indices including Industrials, Finance, and Commodities.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing top-performing and declining stocks such as Citicorp, Amgen, and Pfizer with their respective volume and price changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stock counts for the NYSE.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stock counts for the American Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stock counts for the NASDAQ market.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for various sectors like Industrials, Finance, and Commodities, with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for various sectors like Industrials, Finance, and Commodities.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for various sectors like Composite, Industrials, Finance, and Commodities.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for various sectors like Composite, Industrials, Finance, and Commodities.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for various bond categories like 20 Year, 10 Year, and Industrial.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for various sectors like NYSE 4th, NYSE 5th, and NASDAQ.

AMEX Most Active

Table showing AMEX Most Active stocks with volume and price changes.

NYSE Diary

Table showing NYSE Diary with advanced, declined, and unchanged stock counts.

Amex Diary

Table showing Amex Diary with advanced, declined, and unchanged stock counts.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ Diary with advanced, declined, and unchanged stock counts.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options for various months and strikes.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for various commodities like Food, SUGAR (POK), and COCOA (POK).

Table showing European Futures for various metals like ALUMINUM, ZINC, and COPPER.

Table showing European Futures for various currencies like POUNDS, DEMARS, and FRANKS.

Table showing European Futures for various oil products like BRENT, WTI, and HEATING OIL.

Table showing European Futures for various grains like WHEAT (CBT) and SOYBEANS (CBT).

Table showing European Futures for various livestock like CATTLE (CME) and PORK BELLIES (CME).

Table showing European Futures for various food products like COFFEE (NYMEX) and SUGAR (NYMEX).

Table showing European Futures for various commodities like GOLD (COMEX) and SILVER (COMEX).

Table showing European Futures for various metals like NICKEL (COMEX) and ZINC (COMEX).

Table showing European Futures for various commodities like COPPER (COMEX) and ALUMINUM (COMEX).

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for various commodities like SOYBEANS (CBOT) and WHEAT (CBOT).

Table showing U.S. Futures for various metals like GOLD (COMEX) and SILVER (COMEX).

Table showing U.S. Futures for various currencies like POUNDS and DEMARS.

Table showing U.S. Futures for various oil products like BRENT and WTI.

Table showing U.S. Futures for various grains like WHEAT (CBOT) and SOYBEANS (CBOT).

Table showing U.S. Futures for various livestock like CATTLE (CME) and PORK BELLIES (CME).

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Table showing U.S. Futures for various metals like NICKEL (COMEX) and ZINC (COMEX).

Table showing U.S. Futures for various commodities like COPPER (COMEX) and ALUMINUM (COMEX).

Dow Chemical Profit Plunges 70%

MIDLAND, Michigan (UPI) — Dow Chemical Co., citing the weak economy, said Wednesday that first-quarter net profit fell 70.4 percent...

The company noted that its results for the 1991 first quarter included a one-time pretax gain of \$213 million on the final liquidation of its stock in Dexter Energy Inc. and higher prices in anticipation of increased hydrocarbons costs related to the Gulf War...

Phone Firms and IBM Form Alliance

SEATTLE (Reuters) — Nine phone companies and International Business Machines Corp. forged an alliance Wednesday to give laptop computer users access to data cheaply using the cellular-phone system...

Pact Set on Sale of LTV Businesses

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Thomson-CSF of France, the Carlyle Group and LTV Corp. of the United States announced Wednesday they had signed a definitive pact for Thomson to buy LTV's missile business for \$300 million...

Ralston Plans Bakery Unit Spin-Off

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (AP) — Ralston Purina Co. announced Wednesday to spin off Continental Baking Co. as part of Twinkles and Wonder Bread, into a separate company...

U.S. Per Capita Income Takes Dip

WASHINGTON (AP) — Americans' per capita income, adjusted for inflation, slumped in 1991 for the first time in nine years, the government said Wednesday...

For the Record

Caterpillar Inc., recovering from a strike by the United Auto Workers union, said Wednesday that losses surged more than fourfold in the first quarter, to \$132 million, from \$32 million...

Total Buys Into Portugal

PARIS — Total-Compagnie Francaise des Petroles said Wednesday that the acquisition of a 51 percent stake in the Portuguese state oil refiner Petrolgal by Total and nine Portuguese investors would give it a bigger stake in the Iberian and African markets...

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table showing world stock markets for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Montreal, Stockholm, and Toronto, with columns for various stock indices and their performance.

U.S. STOCK MARKETS

Table showing U.S. stock markets for various sectors like Industrials, Finance, and Commodities, with columns for various stock indices and their performance.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures markets for various commodities like SOYBEANS, WHEAT, CATTLE, and PORK BELLIES.

U.S. / AT THE CROSS

Table showing U.S. market indices and commodity prices, including S&P 500, NYSE, and various futures contracts.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div Yield	PE Ratio	High	Low	52-Week High	52-Week Low
<p>3M (30) 4.23 15.8 80 77 100 69 1/2</p> <p>AT&T (34 1/4) 5.90 14.7 54 52 69 39 1/2</p> <p>Boeing (31 1/2) 4.86 13.2 62 61 70 47 1/2</p> <p>Chemical Bank (20) 5.75 13.3 39 38 45 27 1/2</p> <p>Dow Chemical (25 1/2) 4.23 15.8 50 49 55 35 1/2</p> <p>Eastman (15 1/2) 4.54 13.4 26 25 30 17 1/2</p> <p>GenCorp (13 1/2) 4.23 15.8 22 21 25 14 1/2</p> <p>IBM (120) 4.23 15.8 112 109 121 78 1/2</p> <p>J.P. Morgan (12 1/2) 4.23 15.8 22 21 25 14 1/2</p> <p>McKesson (18 1/2) 4.23 15.8 20 19 22 13 1/2</p> <p>Merck (23 1/2) 4.23 15.8 45 44 50 30 1/2</p> <p>Motorola (26 1/2) 4.23 15.8 44 43 50 28 1/2</p> <p>Pfizer (23 1/2) 4.23 15.8 36 35 40 23 1/2</p> <p>Rockwell (18 1/2) 4.23 15.8 30 29 35 19 1/2</p> <p>Union Carbide (21 1/2) 4.23 15.8 40 39 45 26 1/2</p> <p>Walt Disney (18 1/2) 4.23 15.8 20 19 22 13 1/2</p> <p>Yale (12 1/2) 4.23 15.8 22 21 25 14 1/2</p>						

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EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPEAN ENERGY

JUNE 24-26, 1992
VIENNA

The International Herald Tribune and Europe Energy Environment Limited are co-sponsoring their second annual Eastern & Central European Energy conference in Vienna on June 24-26. The theme of this year's conference is "Investment for the Future."

Over 40 leading decision-makers from government, industry and finance will address the conference, including:

- Kambiz Manafi**
Head, International Assessments Department,
National Iranian Oil Co., Tehran
- Eduard Grushevenko**
Deputy Minister of Fuel & Energy, Russia
- Prof. Lalin Radoulov**
President, Committee of Energy, Bulgaria
- Victor S. Chernomyrdin**
Chairman, Gazprom, Moscow
- Richard Matzke**
President, Chevron Overseas Petroleum Inc., San Francisco
- Anthony Vicars-Miles**
Head of Central & East Europe Division,
Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd., London
- Gabriele Cagliari**
President, ENI, Rome
- Pierre Vaillard**
Senior Executive Vice President, Total S.A., Paris
- Dr. Yuri Tcherbak**
Minister of Ecology, Ukraine
- Vladimir Dlouhy**
Minister of Economy, CSFR
- Oscar Fanjul**
Chairman, Repsol S.A., Madrid
- Dr. Jozsef Subai**
President, MOL Rt., Budapest
- Lev Tchurilov**
President, Rosneftegaz, Moscow
- Dan Constantinescu**
Minister of Industry, Romania
- Dr. Hannes Androsch**
Chairman & CEO, Androsch International, Vienna
- Randal B. Fischer**
Senior Banker (Energy), Merchant Banking,
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London

Topics under discussion will include: Changing Patterns of Demand, Supply Options, Regional Infrastructure, Finance and Investment, Environmental Constraints, Privatization and Price Liberalization, Refining and Marketing Opportunities, Carbon Taxes, Corporate Restructuring.

For full program details, please contact:
Brenna Hagerty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH
Tel: (44 71) 836-4802 Fax: (44 71) 836-0717

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

EUROPE ENERGY ENVIRONMENT LIMITED

Stock	Div Yield	PE Ratio	High	Low	52-Week High	52-Week Low
3M (30) 4.23 15.8 80 77 100 69 1/2						
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Walt Disney (18 1/2) 4.23 15.8 20 19 22 13 1/2						
Yale (12 1/2) 4.23 15.8 22 21 25 14 1/2						

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

GOING TO TAIWAN?

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- Hotel Riverview Taipei
- Hotel Royal Taipei
- Howard Plaza Hotel
- Lai Lai Sheraton
- Magnolia Hotel
- Plaza International Hotel
- President Hotel
- The Regent Taipei
- The Ritz Taipei Hotel
- The Sherwood Hotel Taipei

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

High	Low	Net Change	Volume
100.00	99.50	+0.50	1,200,000
50.00	49.80	+0.20	800,000
200.00	198.00	+2.00	300,000
150.00	149.50	+0.50	500,000
10.00	9.90	+0.10	1,500,000
5.00	4.95	+0.05	2,000,000
1.00	0.98	+0.02	3,000,000
0.50	0.49	+0.01	4,000,000
0.25	0.24	+0.01	5,000,000
0.10	0.09	+0.01	6,000,000
0.05	0.04	+0.01	7,000,000
0.02	0.01	+0.01	8,000,000
0.01	0.00	+0.01	9,000,000
0.00	0.00	+0.00	10,000,000

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0.00	0.00	+0.00	10,000,000

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0.01	0.00	+0.01	9,000,000
0.00	0.00	+0.00	10,000,000

L'OREAL

NET PROFIT
+19.7%

before capital gains and losses, after minority interests

DIVIDEND
+20%

PROGRESSION OF CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF L'OREAL	1991	% of growth compared to 1990
Consolidated net sales	\$6.444 B	+ 10.2%
Profit before taxes and employee profit sharing, and before capital gains and losses	\$866 M	+ 11.7%
Net profit before capital gains and losses after minority interests	\$357 M	+ 19.7%
Net profit before capital gains and losses after minority interests per share and investment certificate	\$5.59	+ 19.7%
Proposed dividend	\$1.62	+ 20%

1991 CONSOLIDATED NET SALES BEFORE TAXES BY DIVISION: \$6.4 billion (in \$)

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF 1991 MANAGED COSMETIC SALES: \$6.5 billion (in \$)

As every year, Mr. Lindsay OWEN-JONES, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, has invited analysts, journalists and investors to L'OREAL headquarters to present and comment on the status and the results of the company for 1991.

Consolidated sales before sales taxes have grown to \$6.4 billion, an increase of 10.2%.

Additionally, the managed sales of L'OREAL, which includes sales of our agents in North America, has increased to approximately \$7.6 billion.

The net profit before capital gains and losses and after minority interests reached \$357 million, which is an increase of 19.7% compared to 1990. The earnings per share and investment certificate, before capital gains and losses and after minority interests, was \$5.59 in 1991, versus \$5.59 in 1990.

Despite the difficult international situation in 1991, L'OREAL continued to grow in volume and improved its shares of the market. The strategy of the Group remains centered on internationalization, research and development, and the launch of innovative products.

The Board of Directors of L'OREAL decided to propose to the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, convened on Tuesday, May 26, 1992, the distribution of a net dividend of \$1.62, an increase of 20% from 1990. This dividend is for both ordinary shares and certificates of investment.

For additional information, please consult banks, stockbrokers or financial advisors as well as your daily newspaper or contact Mr. Francois Archambault Director of Investor Relations and Business Information of L'OREAL Group, 41 Rue Martre 92117 CLICHY - (France) - Fax 011 331 47 56 86 42.

CREATING QUALITY TIME FOR OVER 160 YEARS.

BAUME & MERCIER

GENEVE

MAITRES HORLOGERS DEPUIS 1830

BEYOND PERFECTION

هذا من الاصل

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div.	Yield	High	Low	1 P.M.	Close
AMEX						
AMEX						
AMEX						
AMEX						
AMEX						

Stock	Div.	Yield	High	Low	1 P.M.	Close
AMEX						
AMEX						
AMEX						
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AMEX						

Stock	Div.	Yield	High	Low	1 P.M.	Close
AMEX						
AMEX						
AMEX						
AMEX						
AMEX						

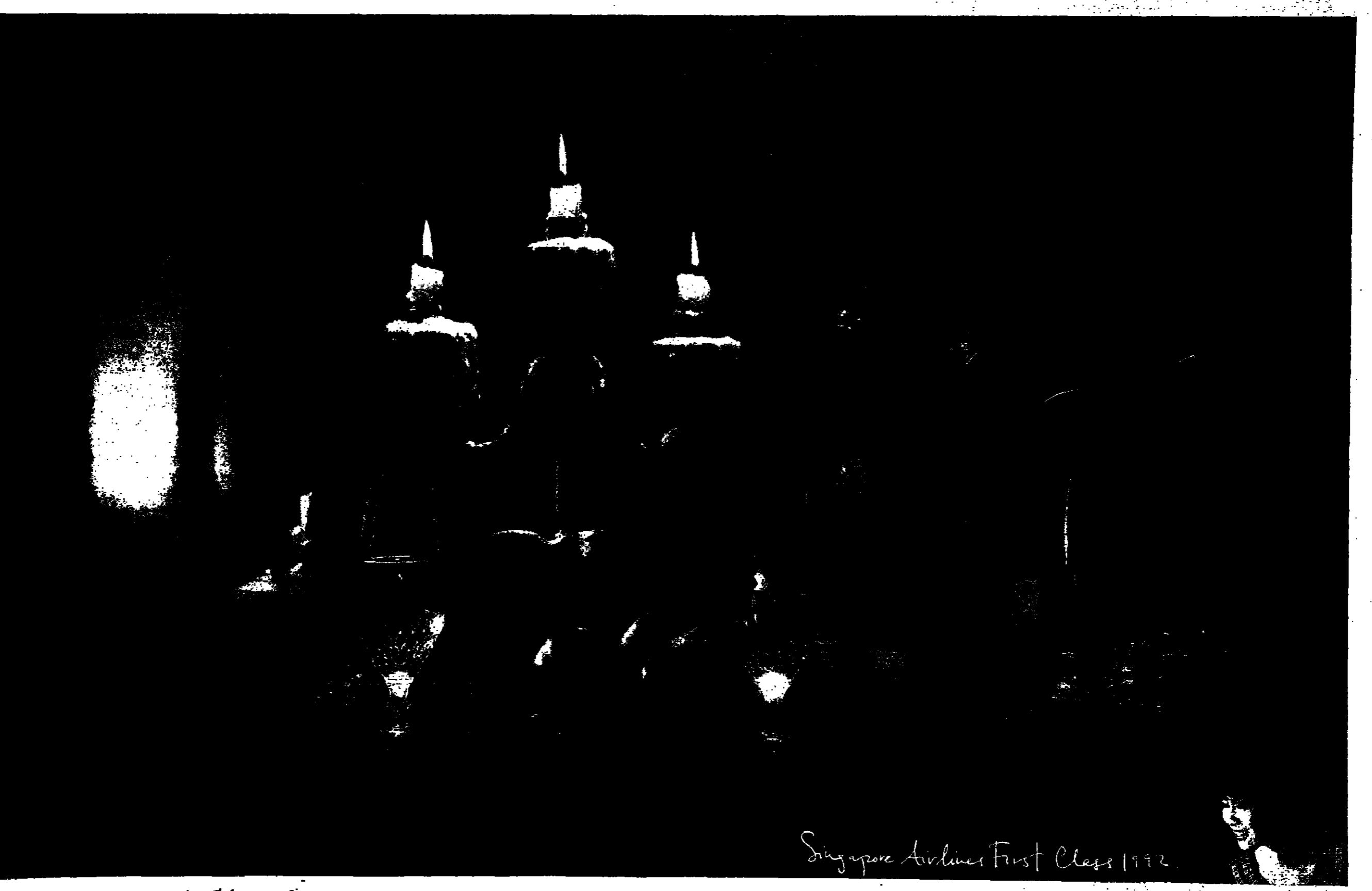
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Stock	Div.	Yield	High	Low	1 P.M.	Close
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Stock	Div.	Yield	High	Low	1 P.M.	Close
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Stock	Div.	Yield	High	Low	1 P.M.	Close
AMEX						
AMEX						
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AMEX						

Some figures are unofficial. Yearly bids and asks reflect the highest bid and lowest offer. Bid and ask prices are given for the top two bids and offers for each stock. When a stock is listed on AMEX, the bid and ask prices shown are for the AMEX market. Unless otherwise noted, all figures are in U.S. dollars. For more information, contact your broker or the American Stock Exchange.
 1 - Dividend declared in previous 12 months.
 2 - Dividend declared in previous 24 months.
 3 - Dividend declared in previous 36 months.
 4 - Dividend declared in previous 48 months.
 5 - Dividend declared in previous 60 months.
 6 - Dividend declared in previous 72 months.
 7 - Dividend declared in previous 84 months.
 8 - Dividend declared in previous 96 months.
 9 - Dividend declared in previous 108 months.
 10 - Dividend declared in previous 120 months.
 11 - Dividend declared in previous 132 months.
 12 - Dividend declared in previous 144 months.
 13 - Dividend declared in previous 156 months.
 14 - Dividend declared in previous 168 months.
 15 - Dividend declared in previous 180 months.
 16 - Dividend declared in previous 192 months.
 17 - Dividend declared in previous 204 months.
 18 - Dividend declared in previous 216 months.
 19 - Dividend declared in previous 228 months.
 20 - Dividend declared in previous 240 months.
 21 - Dividend declared in previous 252 months.
 22 - Dividend declared in previous 264 months.
 23 - Dividend declared in previous 276 months.
 24 - Dividend declared in previous 288 months.
 25 - Dividend declared in previous 300 months.



First Class

Singapore Airlines First Class 1992

Krug or Dom Pérignon Champagne? This year, Singapore Airlines offers even more interesting choices in First Class. For example, not one but two fine champagnes, on longer flights. Your pick of several special blends of tea. A selection of canapés or satay. Even milk or dark chocolates. Whenever you choose, our gentle hostesses will serve you as only they know how.

الرحلة الاولى

ASIA/PACIFIC

Taiwan Cashes In on Southern China

TAIPEI — Cheng Shin Industrial of Taiwan, the world's largest bicycle-tire maker, recently paid \$20 million for a tire company in Xiamen, China, becoming one of a small but expanding group of Taiwan companies positioned to cash in on southern China's economic boom.

Sales from Cheng Shin's Chinese unit are expected to mount gradually and exceed those in Taiwan within five years, the company said late last year. Investors found that forecast compelling enough to push Cheng Shin's stock price up 35 percent between Dec. 10 and Jan. 21, after the investment was announced.

Analysts say growing links to China by Cheng Shin and other companies listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange are slowly breaking Hong Kong's lock on some of the most sought-after issues in the world today: those in companies positioned to prosper from southern China's economic boom and known as "China concept" stocks.

Hong Kong's Hang Seng index has risen to record highs this year in part because of the impetus provided by Hong Kong listed companies with a strong presence in southern China. That same impetus may now begin to feel in Taiwan, analysts say.

opportunities over the long term on the strength of the matchup between its large manufacturing sector and the mainland's low-cost work force.

The potential is largely untapped because companies listed on Taiwan's stock exchange were given a workable legal framework by Taiwan authorities to invest in the mainland only last year. Previous investments were

Taipei Lifts Gold Ban

TAIPEI — The cabinet has decided to lift a 43-year ban on gold exports in order to help the island become one of Asia's major financial centers, officials said Wednesday.

Bullion dealers welcomed the decision, saying it would have the effect of boosting imports to about 200 metric tons this year.

Tong Meng-hai, vice president of Himg Foo Bullion Co., said: "Many companies have limited import volumes because they worried they could not sell all they bought. Now they can buy more because they will be able to re-export the metal if they cannot sell it locally."

made by smaller companies willing to bear the wrath of a government wary of allowing businesses to develop ties with their ideological adversaries across the Taiwan Strait.

through third countries, as expected. Direct trade and transportation is currently banned. Taiwan offers two broad types of "China concept" stocks: companies that have not built their own mainland facilities, and those with physical investments in China.

The first group includes Yuen Fong Yu Paper, Nanyang Plastics and San Fong Chemical, all of which export a large volume of goods to China. These companies have tried to keep a low profile about their mainland shipments because Taiwanese authorities are seeking to cap China's rising share of Taiwan's total exports at 10 percent.

The second group, which has gained more attention locally, includes Cheng Shin and about a dozen other companies. Food companies including President Enterprises, Wei Chuan Food, Great Wall Enterprises and Tatch Agricultural Industries have taken the lead, according to a report from Wardley James Capel Taiwan.

Analysts bullish on Taiwan's China concept stocks say relatively strict disclosure and accounting rules on the island make Taiwan stocks less risky than new issues that can be purchased by foreign investors on China's new stock exchanges.

Others warn that sales and earnings from Chinese operations of Taiwanese companies account for a much lower percentage of company totals than in Hong Kong. President Enterprises has several projects in China but their contribution to sales will be less than 5 percent for the next two years, said Dixon Ho, vice president of W. L. Carr (Taiwan).

Japan Is Losing Battle For Lower Bond Yields

Blomberg Business News TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry's efforts to keep a lid on rising domestic bond yields have failed, and analysts say the result will be higher interest rates on corporate loans and a slower economic recovery in Japan.

The rising yields mean that banks that raise money by selling bonds will have to pay more for financing. Those banks are likely to pass on the cost in the form of higher interest rates on loans, the analysts said.

The Finance Ministry has been trying to revive the economy by keeping lending rates low. The higher yields are largely due to the drop in Japanese stock prices, which has hurt sentiment toward all yen-denominated securities.

In an effort to reverse the trend, the Finance Ministry has been trying for weeks to prop up bond prices by reducing supply.

But "the ministry has been fighting a war with the market and basically, they've already lost," said Cameron Umetsu, an analyst at MMS International.

The outcome of the battle will be clear on Friday, when three banks that specialize in long-term loans announce their long-term prime lending rate for May, analysts said.

The three banks — Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. and Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. — sell debentures as their primary means of raising money for lending. They set their prime rate at 0.9 percent, about 0.1 percent above the coupon on five-year debentures.

Last month, the banks sold five-year debentures with a 5.1 percent coupon, so the long-term prime rate was set at 6.0 percent. On Wednesday, the yield on five-year debentures was at 5.47 percent.

Simex Rebuffs Tokyo's Plea

TOKYO — The Singapore International Monetary Exchange president, Ang Swee Tin, rejected Wednesday a call from the Tokyo Stock Exchange for stricter rules on futures trading.

"It is difficult to accept outside supervision," Mr. Ang said in a telephone interview.

On Tuesday, Minoru Nagao, president of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, asked Simex to bring its regulations on the trading of Japanese stock-index futures into line with Japanese rules. Mr. Nagao said he had been told that Simex had accepted the proposal. Tokyo exchange officials want trading of Japanese stock-index futures curtailed because they believe the futures have contributed to the 25 percent drop in Tokyo stock prices.

Japan specifically wants Singapore to double margins on futures trading, said Mitsuo Sato, deputy president of the Tokyo exchange.

VW to Cut Tie With Japan Importer

TOKYO — Volkswagen AG and its importer in Japan, Yanase & Co., have agreed to end a 40-year import accord next Jan. 1, an official of Volkswagen's Japanese sales unit said Wednesday.

Currently, both Yanase, Japan's largest car importer, and the VW unit — Volkswagen Audi Nippon KK — import VW and Audi passenger cars. But Volkswagen, which aims to more than double its Japanese sales of Volkswagen and Audi cars, has decided to reduce import costs by taking full responsibility, said the Volkswagen Audi Nippon official. Foreign carmakers are required to make alterations to their cars to ensure that they conform with Japanese standards. Until now, Yanase has overseen the work.

Under a new agreement, Yanase will continue to sell Volkswagen and Audi passenger cars in Japan, the official said.

Investor's Asia

Table showing stock indices for Hong Kong (Hang Seng), Singapore (Straits Times), and Tokyo (Nikkei 225) from 1989 to 1992. Includes a line graph and a table with columns for Exchange, Index, Wednesday Close, Previous Close, and % Change.

Very briefly:

- Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan and Samsung Electronics Co. of South Korea have signed a cross-licensing deal to use each other's chip technology patents.
• Lippo Ltd., the Hong Kong property company, said after-tax profit climbed to 167 million Hong Kong dollars (11 million) in the year that ended Dec. 31, from 3.7 million dollars the year before.
• Philippine National Bank reported net income of 906 million pesos (\$37.6 million) for the first quarter of 1992. The bank also said it was delaying its full privatization until after national elections May 11.
• Nomura Securities said it had an unrealized loss of 34.54 billion yen on securities in the year that ended March 31.
• Honda Motor Co. is considering making operations in North America, Europe and Asia financially independent from the Japan headquarters.
• American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and China's Directorate General of Telecommunications have reached a deal under which Chinese citizens will be able to call the United States from their home telephones.
AFP, Bloomberg, AP, Reuters

Hyundai Needs an Emergency Loan

SEOUL — The Hyundai Group, in a financial pinch since its founder started an opposition political party, needs an emergency loan to avoid default on a major bill, company officials said Wednesday.

In South Korea, a dishonored bill can lead to business failure by triggering a flurry of requests for debt repayment.

The case was the latest in a series of problems for South Korea's second-largest company since the founder, Chung Ju Yung, formed the Unification National Party early this year. Mr. Chung, who has accused the government of mismanaging the economy, plans to run for president.

COMPANY RESULTS

Table of company results for various firms including Amoco, Citicorp, Diamond Shamrock, Grumman, INTERCO, NationsBank, and others. Columns include 1st Quarter, 2nd Quarter, and 3rd Quarter data for Revenue, Net Income, and Per Share.

Table of company results for firms such as Knight-Ridder, Lilly (Eli) & Co., Lockheed, Mellon Bank, PNC Financial, and others. Columns include 1st Quarter, 2nd Quarter, and 3rd Quarter data for Revenue, Net Income, and Per Share.

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Large advertisement for International Funds, dated April 22, 1992. Includes a list of fund names, descriptions, and performance data. The list is organized into sections like 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'PERFORMANCE', and 'OTHER FUNDS'. It includes details on various global and regional investment funds.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.
All Australian Dollars; AG - American General; B - Boston; C - Canadian; DA - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Franc; L - London; S - Swiss Franc; US - United States; Y - Yen; A - Australian Dollar; B - British Pound; C - Canadian Dollar; D - Deutsche Mark; E - Euro; F - French Franc; G - Hong Kong Dollar; H - Hong Kong Dollar; I - Indian Rupee; J - Japanese Yen; K - Korean Won; L - London Pound; M - Malaya; N - New Zealand Dollar; O - Other; P - Philippine Peso; Q - Singapore Dollar; R - Rand; S - Swiss Franc; T - Taiwan Dollar; U - US Dollar; V - Vietnam Dong; W - West German Mark; X - Xinhai; Y - Yen; Z - Zairean Shilling.

SPORTS AMERICA'S CUP

Big Money and Bigger Egos Maneuver for Yachting's Biggest Prize

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service
SAN DIEGO—Sir Michael Fay was firm about it. "No," he told the...

Unsurprisingly, the 28th cup defense here has drawn its share of big spenders:
Fay, who has sunk about \$65 million into pursuing the oldest trophy in sport over the last seven years and so far won only a knighthood for his efforts...

But for all his peculiarities, Koch is just over a year has forged a superb team and produced the high-tech America3, one of the fleetest, sweetest, prelicious boats in the regatta.
Unlike Koch, Gardini, the Italian syndicate chief, would not touch the wheel on a bet...

The first-ever defense beyond U.S. shores in 1986-87, Fay reckoned that neighbor and longtime sporting rival New Zealand had better be there.
He was in position to mount the effort as co-chairman of a booming Auckland merchant banking and brokerage house...

Fay has hired Peter Blake, winner of the Whitbread Round-the-World Race to manage daily operations, and put increasing trust and confidence in his skipper, Rod Davis.
Fay has been through it all. He watched his business boom after the remarkable Kiwi showing in Australia and then bottom out when public disfavor followed the 1988 fiasco...

A Devil of a Night For Ranger Goalie

The Associated Press
John Vanbiesbrouck gave up a month's worth of goals in one night. The wrong night.
Vanbiesbrouck came into Game STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS
2 of the New York Rangers' Patrick Division semifinal series against New Jersey with an 11-game unbeaten streak during which he had allowed just 12 goals...



Cleveland second baseman Carlos Baerga flipped over Toronto's Kelly Graber, but Graber was out.

Edging Expos, Pirates Extend Winning Ways to 8 Games

The Associated Press
Despite losing Bobby Bonilla, John Smiley and Bill Landrum, the Pittsburgh Pirates have not lost their winning ways.
Andy Van Slyke's two-run triple highlighted a five-run first inning and the Pirates held off a late rally to beat Montreal, 8-7, on Tuesday night in Montreal for their eighth straight victory.
The Pirates, who have won the last two NL East titles, sent nine men to the plate in the first. It was the fifth time in the last six games that Pittsburgh has batted around in an inning...

A Complete Victor Again, Morris Shuts Down Indians, 2-1

The Associated Press
Jack Morris just keeps winning, and so does Toronto.
Morris pitched a five-hitter for his second complete game of the season as the Blue Jays beat Cleveland, 2-1, Tuesday night in Toronto for their 13th consecutive victory over the Indians.
Morris, who struck out eight and walked none, increased his career record against Cleveland to 30-10. "I got them a few times over the years when they weren't quite so good a club," Morris said. "This one is satisfying because they're a better team now."

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SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Hockey, Baseball, and Basketball. Includes Stanley Cup semifinals and Major League Standings.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for American League and National League. Includes West Division, East Division, and National League Standings.

Japanese Baseball

Table with columns for Control League and Wednesday's Results. Includes team names and scores.

SIDELINES

Prague Expels German Soccer Fans
NEW YORK (AP)—Indians and UCLA, which met for the West Regional title in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament last month, are among the 16 teams selected to play in the 1992 Preseason NIT in November.
The field for the eighth annual tournament was announced Tuesday. In addition to the Hoosiers and Bruins, seven other NCAA teams — Seton Hall, Murray State, Florida State, Delaware, Texas-El Paso, Tulane and Iowa State — are in the field. Rutgers was the only team invited that played in the postseason NIT last month. The other teams chosen were Wagner, Siena, George Mason, St. Louis, Auburn and Indiana State.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service featuring the slogan 'FEELING OUT OFF?' and 'AT&T USADirect Service can get you back to the office in seconds.' Includes a grid of international phone numbers.

Handwritten Arabic text: 'هذا من الامل'

ART BUCHWALD

The Check Is in the Mail

WASHINGTON — The main concern over the congressional check-kiting scandal is now that they are so used to writing rubber checks, will members of the House of Representatives soon issue rubber ones for domestic and foreign appropriations?



Buchwald

"This is Yeltsin. Your check bounced," he yells over the phone. "Just a moment, I'll transfer you to the chairman of the Check-Bouncing Subcommittee."

"House Check-Bouncing subcommittee. What can I do for you?" "I am Yeltsin, the Russian, and you sent me a rubber check for \$30 billion."

"I'm sure there is a mistake. The House bank does not send out checks that are unsecured by funds."

"That's what they want you to think. But many congressmen have been writing rubber checks lately, and when we've called them on it they have been unable to make good on them."

Bus Traffic Vibrations

FLORENCE — Heavy bus traffic along the Arno River is threatening the Uffizi gallery, home to some of Italy's finest paintings, according to Florence's art officials.

Confessions of a Hopeless Mahngaholic

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — My name is T. R. Reid and I am a mahngaholic.

On the theory that the way to deal with addiction is to confront it openly, to confess to the world, I hereby reject all my former rationalizations — that I could quit any time I wanted, that I was only a social reader, that it didn't really bother me when my local dealer sold out before I could buy my weekly fix.

Rather, I now concede that I am hopelessly hooked on mahnga — the famous adult comic books that have become a dominant force in Japanese pop culture.

Every Thursday morning I race to the bookstore and plunk down 230 yen (\$1.85) for "Comic Morning." This 340-page weekly carries about 20 continuing comic strips, including the one I love most, "Section Chief Shima."



Kenshi Hirokane, the author of hugely popular "graphic novels" in Japan.

as the pornographic comics that sell in Japan in the tens of millions each week. "In a word, this is baloney. There are some downright raunchy mahnga here — usually sold in vending machines, to save the buyer from embarrassment. But sales of this filth are small; the porn comics represent a tiny corner of the vast mahnga world."

Actually, mahnga range over a broad canvas of styles and categories. There are comic textbooks and biographies, comic guides to cooking and golf, comic collections of famous mah-jongg games. There are many mindless joke strips. There are mahnga versions of Shakespeare, "The Communist Manifesto" and the Bible.

PEOPLE

Tributes for Carson From the Competition

It may be a genuine tribute — or they may think they wouldn't have as much of an audience anyway — but the impending retirement of Johnny Carson has inspired the competition of the air at least for his last "Tonight" show.

It sounded interesting, so I bought a copy of "Comic Morning," the weekly that carries "Silent Service." Alas, the submarine story was a big disappointment.

But having shelled out 230 yen for "Comic Morning," I began leafing through to see what other serial novels might be appealing.

The most stunning mahnga by far was "Ka-cho Shima Kosaku," or "Section Chief Kosaku Shima."

Written and drawn by Kenshi Hirokane — the man who calls himself a "graphic novelist" — it has a strikingly realistic pictorial style and a vast tableau of settings and characters.

Our hero, Kosaku Shima, is a single, fortyish salaryman — the generic term for a white-collar worker. He heads the General Affairs Section at Hattushiba Corp., a huge consumer-electronics multinational that is clearly modeled on Matsushita, the Japanese giant that produces Panasonic, National and other brands.

PEOPLE

Mike Tyson has a new job and a cellmate

Mike Tyson has a new job and a cellmate. The former heavyweight boxing champion, doing six years for rape, was assigned to work in the recreation area of the Indiana Youth Center, as his prison is called, where he will earn \$5 a day keeping track of equipment and performing maintenance.

The sportscaster Pat Summitt has been granted an indefinite leave by CBS and has voluntarily checked into the Betty Ford Clinic in California, a source close to the announcer said.

What's the hardest ticket to get in New York? A Broadway show? A rock concert? Hunter. It's a ticket to a forum at Hunter College on sexual harassment where Professor Anita F. Hill will speak.

Twenty-five years ago Bobby Short first sat down at the piano in the Cafe Carlyle, where performing "I like being in my own living room" the music that still echoes him? Cole Porter, and Bessie Smith blues songs.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

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